

## Middletown Transcript

Published every Saturday Morning  
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Middletown, New Castle Co., Delaware  
BY—  
The Middletown Transcript Co.  
(INCORPORATED)

MIDDLETON, DEL., SEPT. 13, 1919.

### THE FEDERAL TREASURY

"SECRETARY Glass announces that all obligations for the current calendar year will be met out of receipts and that no more Treasury Certificates will be offered for some weeks and these will not mature until well into 1920. Receipts for this month are expected to exceed expenditures by at least half a billion dollars."

"This is an excellent showing, due largely to economy practiced by Congress and to receipts from salvage, which are likely to continue for months to come. The Treasury has yet to receive well on toward a billion from income and corporation tax receipts for last year and the daily income from current taxation is large."

"It is unfortunate that we have no means of clearly forecasting financial conditions, since we have no budget and no estimate of receipts which is better than a guess. The matter of budget is not sleeping, but is being carefully considered in committee and ought to come out before long. Secretary Glass did not ask as yet for any new financial legislation. It is supposed that in December, when his annual report to the Speakers appears, he will give a clear statement of the future. Until then we must rest content with the knowledge that we are beginning to gain on the outgo."

"Undoubtedly our expenditure must be large for years to come, but we are anxious for a financial forecast which will give us some idea of the time when we can begin repayment of the public debt. It seems possible that this process can begin next year. That ought to have the effect of increasing the prices of Liberty Bonds, which will sell now at an absurdly low figure simply because so many are disposing of them to get funds wherewith to buy luxuries." —*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

### OUR APPRECIATION

We have tried in all possible ways to show our appreciation of the liberal patronage given us since our first publication in 1910. In the columns of the Transcript we have fought for our town to the best of our ability. We would not be egotistical, but believe that by using this paper as a weapon we have been enabled to render some assistance to the enterprise and growth of our little city. If our paper has pleased you we are fully repaid for the labor we have given it, and can promise our readers that in the future it will be far superior to the past, as we have decided to give more attention and work to the local field, realizing our readers appreciate a spicy local page."

### NEW ORDER OF ANNEXATION.

Holland is preparing to set an example of the sort of annexation that is always justifiable. The work of reclaiming the Zuider Zee is about to begin, according to recent special correspondence sent to Chicago Daily News from its representative at The Hague. The undertaking will add 523,092 acres to the national territory, an area about two-thirds the size of the state of Rhode Island. Fortunately, this is a kind of annexation of which the Dutch have no monopoly. Areas of unclaimed land exist in most of the countries of the world—immense areas in our own. Their reclamation may not have the picturesque quality of the Dutch enterprise, but it provides means of annexing more and more useful territory to national domains. Moreover, no question of self-determination can arise. There will never be need for plebiscites. There will be engendered neither hatreds nor heart-burnings to last through long years. There will be no need to take precautions to protect the rights of minorities. The whole proceeding will be without reproach. Such annexation, made by constructive effort, is the only kind that will be tolerated in the future.

The Germans leveled orchards in the occupied territory held by them on the west front. The signing of the peace pact did not restore those trees to bearing. Nothing but time, and a lot of it, can undo the work of destruction that was accomplished in a few days in French orchards. And those orchards are typical of conditions in all belligerent countries. The central powers are tens of billions of dollars poorer than they were five years ago, and they can not get away from that loss, says Indianapolis Star. Germans may make a bid for world trade but they and other former belligerent nations of Europe will work under a handicap of debt and desolation that they will not be able to escape for years.

Every automobile race seems to have its fatalities, until a safe and sane one is not to be expected. The enormous pressure put on mechanical and human resources in these races seems bound to bring a snap somewhere and one or more human lives pay the penalty. And these races are absolutely without result of value of any kind—simply a mad sacrifice to the insatiable god of speed, says Baltimore American. Public opinion ought to put a stop to them, or at least bring their requirements within the limits of reasonable safety.

An interned German reservist, just released, has made a demand for the restoration of his German uniform and sword and also for an automobile to transport himself and his possessions to his residence. Possibly through an oversight he neglected to put in an order for back pay and a pension, but no doubt, he will attend to this matter as soon as he gets settled down and has a chance to think things over.

### WHEN A MAN IS 40.

Prizefighting, as has often been pointed out, is too strenuous a game for elderly gentlemen approaching the age of 40. Hereafter men of the maturity of Mr. Willard would do well to take their relaxation in playing golf. Men under 25 make the best soldiers. Thirty is the dead line for those who do the work in polar expeditions. Once in a great while a man in the 30s is able to play tournament tennis. But most of the champions are around 20. Just why this is nobody knows. Under the microscope it can be seen that the arteries of a person over 30 are beginning to show their age, says Kansas City Star. That is about all. Presumably other changes are going on that have not yet been observed. When a person approaches 40 he might as well recognize the inevitable and adjust himself to natural conditions. He has no business trying for championships in the prize ring or fancying himself an athlete. But there are compensations. His brain doesn't go into the discard along with his biceps. He can go on improving that to the end.

The sweep of the damage throughout the continent was too wide and too complete to expect all repairs to be made within a year or so, but Hoover's information that Europe soon will be standing on its own feet with comparative firmness supported by the early activity of the vigorous neutrals is assuring. The thrifty, energetic spirit has reassured itself and according to Mr. Hoover only awaits further opportunity which will appear with the ratification of peace terms that will make plain just what part each nation will be expected to play in the reconstruction. The main fact is that the period of food shortage has passed away not to return except in the event of some form of disaster to agricultural production, says Indianapolis News. The Hoover outlook should lead to an easing of the strain upon the American producers and consumers, to whom phenomenal crops meant nothing but the liberal feeding of Europe.

While everybody has given away his tens and twenties and fifties, there seems to be more money about than ever before, far more than is needed to fill the show houses, the restaurants and lobbies. What is the secret of it—the more you have given, the more you have. Why? The reason is simple. You haven't thrown your money away. You have given it to good objects. Here is a mystery—the more money you give to truth, righteousness, charity, decency, helpfulness, the more you have left, says Ohio State Journal. This is the law of the New Testament and it never fails. Give a dollar to God and He will hand it back when you need most it or least expect it. Our prosperity today is based upon the law of love. It may not always seem in force, and there may be many transgressions, but at last it reasserts itself in a better and truer humanity. One does not miss the dollar he gives to a good cause. Just try it.

## HELL-FOR-CERTAIN BOASTS WARHERO

Boy From Mountains of Kentucky  
Rivals Deeds of Sergeant York.

### VOUCHED FOR BY PERSHING

Cleaned Out Three Machine Gun Nests  
Which Were Holding Up Line,  
Kills 24 Germans and Captures Six Guns.

Lexington, Ky.—Hell-for-Certain, in Leslie county, Kentucky, is now laying its claim to fame on exploits of Sergt. Willie Sandlin. The citizens of Hell-for-Certain have read with pride the official army citation of heroic deeds of the boy who was reared on their creek and was their neighbor until he joined the army in 1913.

The exploits of this mountain boy are vouched for by General Pershing himself, who pinned the Congressional Medal of Honor on his breast.

The official citation of the war department is as follows:

"Sergt. Willie Sandlin, Serial No. 2078103, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Bois de Forges, France, September 26, 1918.

"Sergt. Sandlin showed conspicuous gallantry in action at Bois de Forges, France, September 26, by advancing alone directly on a machine gun nest which was holding up the line with its fire. He killed the crew with a grenade and enabled the line to advance. Later in the day he was slightly wounded by shrapnel on his right hand and forearm. A small piece of shrapnel still in his hand had just under the skin and the hand bears scars.

**Bear Leaves Cubs.**

Williamsport, Pa.—M. O. Welshans a farmer living in Nippenose valley, was walking with a neighbor when the dogs with them began barking and acting in such an unusual manner that they investigated and found them before a large hole, from which protruded the head and forepaws of a bear. They withdrew and called off the dogs.

The bear made a break for liberty as soon as the coast was clear. Going back to the den, the two men poked it with poles and discovered a litter of cubs, but, being unarmed, they did not attempt to remove them. That the bear should leave its young unprotected is considered unusual.

The live stock men will have to continue to tremble for the future of their herds and the backwardness of the public about eating meat. When a man must almost give his immortal soul in exchange for an emaciated lamb chop, he'll eat prunes.

**Given Other Honors.**

Sergt. Sandlin enlisted in Jackson, Breathitt county, April 16, 1913, and served out his term of enlistment, being in Nogales, Ariz., when discharged. On the following day he re-enlisted.

His discharge shows that he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre and Medal Militaire for heroic action September 24. The discharge is dated May 30, 1919, Camp Grant, Ill.

On September 26 his division, the Prairie, was advancing through the Argonne forest, fighting its way step by step. Sandlin was in command of a platoon of 57 men when the advance started.

The line had been fighting for hours, advancing slowly, when they were suddenly held up by a machine gun nest about 150 yards in front. Sandlin

charged up the slope at the machine gun nest, with bullets from the machine guns and automatic pistols of the Germans whistling by him. He was 100 yards in front of his men when he stopped and threw a grenade at the nest. This fell short and he ran forward and threw two more grenades into the midst of the Germans.

He then charged the nest with his bayonet and found five dead men and three men still living. These he bayoneted.

When the line advanced and came up with him he rejoined his platoon and borrowed four more grenades. The line then advanced again, going up the slope of the hill with very little protection from the trees. At the crest of the hill another machine gun nest halted the line, but Sandlin kept right on going. When he was within 20 yards of the machine gun nest he threw two grenades, both making clean hits, and again charged with his bayonet. This time he found four dead and three wounded Germans, and he bayoneted the latter. Two machine guns were captured.

**Destroys Third Nest.**

After the line had again come up with him they advanced over the crest of the hill and down the other slope toward the Meuse river. When they had proceeded about 500 yards another nest stopped the line, which was advancing down the slope toward the river. But it did not stop Sandlin; he kept right on under fire from the machine guns and the pistols of the Germans and threw three grenades into the nest, killing eight men, the entire German crew, and capturing two more machine guns.

Sandlin had thus far killed 24 men by himself while his companions were taking cover and captured six machine guns.

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## RECORDS REVEAL QUEER CEREMONY

Lawyer Uneaths Interesting Information About "Smock Marriages."

### WERE COMMON CENTURY AGO

Brides Appeared in Scant Attire to Protect Husband From Liability for Her Debts—Various Expedients to Preserve Modesty.

Bangor, Maine.—A Bangor lawyer attending court in the ancient town of Wiscasset, Lincoln county, recently went rummaging in the Colonial court records of the place and in the course of his reading came across the official registration of a "smock marriage." Not knowing what a smock marriage was, the lawyer looked farther and got considerable light upon a strange custom prevalent in England century or more ago and also to some extent in the American colonies.

Smock marriages were weddings where the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise. The reason for such a garb was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he could be held liable for her indebtedness if he received with her any of her property; and also, that if a woman married a man who was in debt, his creditors could not take her property to satisfy their claims if he had received nothing from her at marriage.

In England, says an antiquarian, there was at least one case where a bride was clothed in *puris natura illius* while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but, finding nothing in the rubric that would excuse him, he finally married the pair.

To carry out the law fully the people understood it, the ceremony should always have been performed as it was in the church at Birmingham. In the case noted, but, modesty forbidding, various expedients were used to accomplish the desired end without the unpleasant features:

The unpleasant bride stood in a closet and put her hand through a hole in the door; sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side; again, she wound about her a white sheet furnished by the bridegroom, and sometimes she stood in her chemise or smock. Eventually, in Essex, county at least, all immodesty was avoided by the groom furnishing all the clothes worn by the bride, retaining title to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might be able to prove the fact in case he was sued for any debts, she might have contracted.

A marriage of this kind occurred at Bradford in 1773, and the following is a true copy of the record of the same:

Bradford, Dec. 24, 1773.

This may certify whomsoever it may concern that James Bailey of Bradford who was married to the widow Mary Bacon Nov. 22 last past by me ye subscriber then declared that he took said person without anything of estate and that Lydia the wife of Elizur Burbank & Mary the wife of Thomas Stickney and Margaret the wife of Caleb Burbank all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were of his providing and bestowed upon her.

WILLIAM BALCH,  
Minister of ye Gospel.

It is noted by the same writer that in all cases of smock marriages that have come to his notice the brides have been widows.

It is thought that during the reign of George III there were many smock marriages in Maine, then a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay, chiefly in the counties of Lincoln and York or in the territory which is now known.

Practice Died Before Revolution.

There is nothing to show that the practice outlived the revolution. In Maine, up to 1852, a husband was liable for debts of his wife contracted before marriage, and no such subterfuge as the smock marriage could relieve him.

Smock marriages were frequently performed in Vermont about a century ago. They were entirely honorable to both the participants, for they put wholly aside all considerations of financial and selfish interest. According to tradition, they all turned out happily, and well they might. The principle involved in them may be said to have triumphed in our social life—the great majority of marriages being now smock marriages in the sense that the parties are financially independent of each other.

By the way, one of the earliest and strongest arguments for women suffrage was the necessity of relieving women from the financial burdens that they were under to their husbands 50 years ago. All that a woman had then practically belonged to her husband. Wendell Phillips, in his address at the first national woman suffrage convention, held at Worcester in October, 1851, called attention to a curious case that had lately occurred in this state. A man married a woman who had \$50,000 of her own, inherited from her father. Dying about a year after his marriage, this man left a remarkably generous and manly will—he left these \$50,000 to his wife, so long as she should remain a widow!

"Just when it is safest, comes the sunset touch," wrote Browning. It may be; but who is there that has not found, either in the loyalty of friends or the tenderness of providence, that just when it is darkest, the sunrise touch can come?

The king and queen of Belgium may fly to this country. Royalty just now in Europe is decidedly up in the air, but this will be a new and safer way to attain the condition.

## DAIRY FACTS

### COOLING MILK ON THE FARM

During Hot Weather It Is Best to Arrange System So That Water Comes Direct From Well.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Milk may be cooled most efficiently on the farm by running it over a surface cooler in which the available water supply is used at its coldest temperature and the cooling completed by storing the cans of milk in a tank of ice water. It is possible in that way within a short time to lower the temperature of milk by below 50 degrees F. Frequently the water used for cooling milk is not used to the best advantage. Spring water is sometimes allowed to flow over the surface of the ground and is warmed several degrees before reaching the cooling apparatus. During the summer water from a storage tank above ground is usually much warmer than that drawn directly from the well. It is best, therefore, to arrange the cooling system so that the water which flows through the surface cooler or cooling tank comes directly from the well or, if from a spring, it is conveyed in a pipe well below the surface of the ground. If ice is used in a cooling tank the quantity of water surrounding the cans should be as small as possible to give satisfactory results. Space enough should be provided between the sides of the tank and the cans of milk to allow for a sufficient quantity of ice and water to cool the milk properly. If a large volume of water has to be cooled much more ice will be necessary. If it is desired to cool milk quickly from an initial temperature of about 85 degrees F. to one of 50 de-

GREMANY'S HONOR.  
"No act of violence, says Dr. Haniel von Halmhausen in announcing Germany's unconditional acceptance of the allied terms of peace, 'can touch the honor of the German people.' That is, of course, true. But it means nothing, considering the antecedent circumstances. The German people themselves destroyed German honor long ago, says Providence General. There is no such thing remaining. They sacrificed it to their mad lust for world dominion, their brutal loyalty to the house of Hohenzollern. They framed a new 'moral' code for themselves in which honor had no part. They made everything subordinate to the material success of the German state. To say that no act of the allies can touch German honor is to indulge in merely maudlin sentiment. The allies have not struck at Germany's honor, in spite of anything Dr. Haniel von Halmhausen may say. They found that she had no regard for honor and they were compelled to proceed accordingly.

This has been a wonderful year for women to win athletic prizes and college honors, but we have heard little or nothing about the gas range championship, the frying pan diploma, the hot skillet gold medal or the dish-washing cup. Are these trophies uncontested?

JAMES J. ROSS, President.

WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasurer

INCORPORATED 1847

## Kent County Mutual Insurance Co Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

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\$700,000.00

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\$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

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AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

### When You Check Up The Bill



you get with our meats you'll find our prices compare favorably with those charged for meats far inferior in grade. You will find after a little experience that in spite of their very high class our meats are really the most economical. The absence of waste alone means a substantial saving.

### Lewis' Meat Market

Phone 86

Middletown, Delaware

## Thompson's Private Business School

Concentrated attention for each student

Only limited number of Students will be enrolled for private instruction. Day and Evening sessions.

For full particulars address

W. B. THOMPSON

209 W. Sixteenth Street. D & A. Phone 5158 W.

## Farms For Sale!

Acres	Price
100	\$12,000
130	3,800
224	16,500
143	16,500
219	9,000
200	8,000
125	8,000
292	22,500
116	8,500
327	11,000
164	12,000
40	5,000
54	6,700
349	17,000
193	20,000
146	10,000
137	10,000
50	8,500
150	7,000
115	8,500
182	12,000

John Heldmyer, Jr.

Middletown,

Delaware

# PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



Copyright 1918  
by E. J. Reynolds  
Tobacco Co.

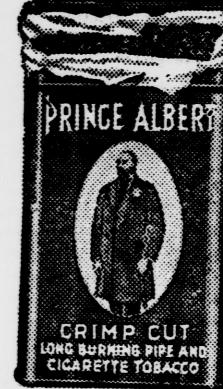
NEVER was such right-handed-two-fisted smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidor—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



## J. F. McWHORTER & SON

AGENTS FOR

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BEST RUBBEROID ROOFING MANUFACTURED

QUALITY AND PRICE  
IS THE ROYAL MOTTO

GOOD SERVICE FOR YEARS IF PROPERLY APPLIED

1 PLY---\$2.00 PER ROLL, 108 SQ. FT.

2 PLY---\$2.40 PER ROLL, 108 SQ. FT.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

## H. HOLTZ

Quality Store

Children's, Boy's and Girl's reliable school shoes at very reasonable prices; also a fine assortment Boy's Suits from \$6.00 up.

Girl's School Dresses made from the best plaid ginghams at reasonable prices.

H. HOLTZ

Next to The Peoples National Bank

Middletown, Del.

The Transcript

\$1.00 Per Year

## GETS JOBS FOR MANY

Statistics Show Uncle Sam's Record as Employment Agent.

During 18 Months' Period 10,000 Persons Were Placed Each Working Day.

Washington.—The record of Uncle Sam as employment agent is given in statistics made public by the department of labor, which cover the period from January, 1918, when the United States employment service was organized, to June 30, 1919, the end of the government's fiscal year.

Ten thousand persons were placed in jobs of all kinds each working day for the 18 months' period, according to the report, without costing them or their employers a cent and at a cost to the whole country of but \$1.34 per placement. The saving in fees to the men and women directed to employment by Uncle Sam, in co-operation with states and municipalities, is estimated at not less than \$10,000,000.

From January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, 7,108,035 workers of all kinds were registered by the United States employment service for employment. Of the total, 6,446,294 were referred to positions and 4,955,159 were reported placed. A worker is reported as placed only after the service has received assurance, oral or written, from either worker or employer of placement.

Placements were made of every kind of worker; from common and domestic laborers to high-salaried professional and technical workers. The recruiting and placing of farm labor has been one of the special features of the work of the federal employment service during the last year and a half.

The common labor placements were but 23 per cent of the total of slightly under 5,000,000 persons placed. The other 77 per cent consisted of skilled labor and other workers engaged in specific occupations.

The total figures of the work of the United States employment service divide into two groups: The "war period," from January, 1918, to the end of November, 1918; and the "readjustment period," from December, 1918, to the end of last June. The first period was primarily one of "man-finding," the second one of "job-finding."

During the war period 3,432,907 persons were registered for employment and 3,444,003 referred to jobs, the great majority of them in war industry. Returns from the workers and employers show that 2,698,887 were placed.

During the readjustment period the figures show that 3,432,907 persons were registered for employment, 3,002,201 referred to jobs and 2,256,272 were reported placed. Included in the registrations were 513,604 soldiers and sailors, of whom 314,187 were reported placed, but the returns on soldiers' placements are incomplete.

### TYPES THAT ENDURE.

In the Greek education and its ideals, the late Dr. J. P. Mahaffy has pointed out in one of his books (Old Greek Education) that its sole object was to train the mind. Training the body was merely a means to the end of having a strong foundation for the intellect. The English high schools and universities, on which model our own were founded, and formerly conducted, have the same object, and are almost identical in result with the Greek, says Charleston News and Courier. The might of a people, few in numbers and with scanty resources, that forced the world to do homage to its virtues, whose art in poetry, sculpture, painting, is a model for the ages, is the most splendid example in ancient history. Its influence lives today. The types that Greeks revered are those dearest to the heart of man. Fashions may, and do, change, but the principles on which life is founded, and which guide men to higher modes of living, to clearer conceptions of thought, remain forever.

When the farmer's wife went "to the store" in 1918 she paid 178 per cent more for sheeting than she did in 1914, 176 per cent for brooms, 257 per cent for calico, 121 per cent for dinner plates, 150 per cent for dish pans, 49 per cent for fruit jars, 94 per cent for kitchen chairs, 77 per cent for lamps, 210 per cent for muslin, 108 per cent for stoves, and 90 per cent more for wooden wash tubs.

Just as booze was blamed for all the ills of the world, so we may as well prepare to have the lack of it given as the cause of new conditions. For instance, the sugar shortage is attributed to increased consumption of soft drinks and candles following prohibition. Anyhow, there's always an explanation, whether it satisfies or not.

A veteran of the Franco-Prussian war has just had his beard cut, which he vowed to allow to grow until Alsace-Lorraine was free. This sort of vow is an uncommon one, though no human intelligence nor penetration has ever been able to discover what good it has accomplished.

Federal authorities counsel the people to eat more beef lest the stock-raising industry become discouraged. When some way is devised to force the retailer to sell at a reasonable ratio of profit the people will eat more beef.

The British foreign office has discovered that 28 wars are now in progress in the world—enough, it would seem to insure the capture of Petrograd at least once a week during the remainder of the summer.

A Montana man has invented an apparatus that drops a spot of paint on a hen's back to show when she laid an

## SOLDIERS ARE SUPERSTITIOUS

British War Museum Official Digs Up Some Interesting Information.

### NEARLY ALL WEAR AMULETS

One Officer Carrying Charm Refuses to Reveal Its Nature for Fear of Bad Luck—Another Carries Piece of Coal.

London.—Certain interesting superstitions prevalent among British colonial troops at the front are described by Edward Lovett, an official of the Imperial War museum at London, in the Morning Post. He says:

"Many of the superstitions held by British soldiers are also held by our troops from overseas and by men of the allied forces. One day I happened to meet an Australian soldier who wore the figure 5 on the collar of his tunic. This 5 is known on the continent as the Pentad, and in Belgium the lucky regiment is considered to be the lucky regiment. The logic of the Pentad is as follows: Figure 1 stands for God, absolutely alone. Figure 2 is the mind of God in operation as shown by the works of nature. Figure 3 represents man as the highest work of God. Taking, therefore, figure 1 as being unique, the figures 2 and 3, that is, God's work in the hands of man, equal 5, and this 5 is said to represent everything. In this country we do not fully appreciate the meaning of the figure 5.

### Lucky Australian Five.

"To come back to our Australian soldier. He told me that he knew nothing of the Pentad, and he was rather inclined to sneer at luck in general. But he told me that his company, which was the Fifth, was very lucky, and day after day the men had many narrow escapes from death or wounds. The company, in fact, had lost only 15 men out of 180, while the Second company had lost a much larger proportion. He also told me that the No. 13 was considered by them a lucky number, and most of the men in the Fifth company, curiously enough, had 13 in their regimental numbers, his own number being 51327.

"On one occasion, after lecturing to some men from New Zealand and Australia, I was entertained for the night and put up in an officer's hut. Before turning in I chatted over the subject of folklore and soldiers' mascots with an officer. One of the officers told me that he carried a charm, and I said I would like to know what it was. It turned out to be simply a Swastika, which was apparently new to him, and he was glad to hear more about it. The second officer took from his pocket a small cross of grotesque form, which he informed me, was his mascot. The third officer laughingly added, "Well, I need not show you mine, because it is only a piece of coal, wrapped in a little bag which I brought over from Australia." The fourth (and this to my astonishment, being the "highest possible") said, "I also have a mascot, but I regret to say that I don't intend to tell you it. I won't even tell you what it is, because it would spoil my luck." Nothing I could say would induce him to alter his decision. His was the most superstitious case of all.

"The common charms among the soldiers of France and Belgium are made of aluminum and copper fragments of German shells. It is considered that if you wear a piece of an enemy's projectile it inoculates you against future danger from such sources. In Italy the men wore the heads of charms and amulets which have been common in that country for many generations—ever centuries, I may say. They consist chiefly of phallic emblems, and may be seen by thousands in the streets and markets of Naples especially.

### What the Germans Wear.

"I have a number of examples of German charms, some of which were taken from German prisoners, while others were collected by myself in Germany about 12 years ago. They are of a character you might expect from such a people, and consist largely of pigs, many of which, I regret to say, are grossly vulgar and offensive. Another German charm is a small model of a fungus, which is of natural blood-red color. This is really a phallic emblem. A third kind is a teetotum, the meaning of which is 'chance.' On the other hand, in the German navy, or what remains of it, they have a rather pretty charm. It consists of a small, cheap medal, bearing the figure of Christ stilling the tempest, with the motto 'Safety in storms.' I gathered from several of my friends that the charms in common use by the Germans were generally small objects, such as I have mentioned, which had been presented to the wearers by their mothers or sisters, but in few cases had the charm any definite logical meaning.

### Marine Good Walker.

Richmond, Va.—Ralph Walter Slater ambled over from his home at Mount Tell, W. Va., to Charleston, a distance of 26 miles, to join the marine corps. Having successfully passed the examination he strolled over home—another 26 miles, to tell his folks good-bye. Completing his farewell he made his way over the West Virginia mountains back to the recruiting office. In all, Slater walked 78 miles to become a marine.

### Many Yokes Are Galling

Eighty-four new cases of divorce in addition to those continued from the May term will be heard during the September term of Court at Wilmington.

Should the percentage of cases thus far heard continue throughout the year there will have been 400 divorces in a population of a trifle more than 200,000.

### STATE AND PENINSULA

A campaign against tramp dogs has been started in Milford and the police force is rounding them up.

Roy Kegerreis, of Ohio State University, has been appointed professor of electrical engineering at Delaware College.

Owing to inability to get threshing machines, several of the farmers in Sussex county have not harvested their wheat crop.

Leon Stine has been appointed supervising agent of the Delaware Railroad in place of E. Homer Roe and will have headquarters in Wilmington.

For the first time in the history of the industry at Laurel none of the canneries is running. According to the canneries prices are prohibitive.

The oyster tonging season in Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries will open Monday and bivalves are reported plentiful and in good condition.

Lower Delaware farmers who were successful in getting their corn planted early in the spring before the wet season set in, are now harvesting their fodder crop.

The Wilmington Church of the Brethren, of the Dunker faith will build a new edifice costing \$16,000 early next month. The growth of the sect in Wilmington has been rapid.

The State Road Commission has a corps of engineers making a survey of Elton streets preparatory to building the State road through the town. Work will be started about October 1.

Delaware has two things to be thankful for, according to those who are interested in such matters. Gunners report that red birds are more numerous and fatter than they have been for years, due largely to the fact that no gunning was allowed last year. In addition to this good news the oyster dealers declare that oysters now coming from the peninsula streams and bays are larger and juicier than ever were before.

Farmer boys living along the banks of the Delaware River have lost what was fairly lucrative business owing to the dry law. Formerly it was their habit on Monday mornings, or days following holidays, to walk along the river and pick up the empty bottles, thrown overboard by excursionists. A few sons bottles are all that reward them at present. One source of their income was the finding of straw hats, panamas and caps, which had blown from the heads of excursionists. The shores are empty of everything now, the boys complain.

### Large Public Sale

—OF—

### LIVE STOCK

#### MOSTLY CATTLE AND HORSES

At my stables in Galena, Md., on

Wednesday, September 24th, 1919

at 10 A. M. sharp, rain or shine  
This is my opening sale this fall and promises to be a large one.

50 to 75

### Head of Cattle

of all kinds. Fresh Cows, Springers, Fat Cattle, Heifers, etc. Some are as good as can be found in sale in this county. 25 to 30 head of horses, mules and colts of every size and description and they will be positively sold.

235 Chickens will be here to sell by a party that will leave the State.

Also horses, carriage, etc. One

farmer will sell all his cattle, horses and wagons

Lot of stock and implements from two more farmers. Will sell rain or shine.

TERMS:—CASH

S. G. CALDWELL.

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the County and School Taxes for the year 1919 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said hundred will be.

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,  
SATURDAY, SEPT 27th, 1919,  
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,  
MONDAY, SEPT 29th, 1919,  
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTON  
FRIDAY, SEPT 26th, 1919,  
From 1 to 4 P. M.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TAX-PAYERS

A rebate of 8 per cent. will be allowed on all school taxes paid not later than August 10th, 1919. After that date there will be no rebate whatever.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,  
GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER  
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS  
AMENDED:

SECTION 3.—That on all county taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per cent. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per cent. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes paid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per cent per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,  
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred are hereby notified that the County and School Taxes for the year 1919 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said hundred will be.

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY,  
IN TOWNSHIP, DEL.

EVERY SATURDAY,  
During SEPT., 1919,

From 9 A. M. until evening

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TAX-PAYERS

A rebate of 8 per cent. will be allowed on all school taxes paid not later than August 10th, 1919. After that date there will be no rebate whatever.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

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J. C. STUCKERT  
Collector for Red Lion Hundred

### PAID LOCAL ADS

FOR SALE—Wooden Silo. Never been put up. Will be sold at cost.  
R. T. COCHERAN  
Middletown, Del.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE  
for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded  
on rail and water at ANY POINT.  
Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

FOR SALE—Tomato, Pepper and  
Egg Plants. A. K. HOPKINS.

### FOR SALE

A good Holstein Cow, 4 years old, will  
be fresh in three weeks. First class in  
every respect and fully guaranteed.

THOMAS S. MCWORTER,  
Middletown, Del.

### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

### St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the County and School Taxes for the year 1919 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said hundred will be.

AT LEE SPARKS' OFFICE  
Odessa, Delaware

SEPTEMBER 11th and 29th  
from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, PORT PENN,  
DELAWARE

SEPTEMBER 12th and 30th,  
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

JOHN HELDMYER'S OFFICE,  
Middletown, Delaware

SEPTEMBER 6, 13, 20, 25, 26, 27  
from 1 to 4 p. m.